### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place,-Italian Opera-

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- CAMILLE. WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway .- HEIS LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway,-THE MA

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -JEAN RENY-TRY-ING IT ON-POCAHONIAS MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, 485 Broadway-MACRETH

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Con-NOTT-Living Hipporotamus, Whate, ac., at all hours.— SADAR AND KALANADE, afternoon and evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanica' Hall, 472 Broad-way, Down in Old K-T-KY.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Sunyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.—Ethiorian Songs, Dances, &c. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway.—Songs, Danges, Burlesques, &c.—Contraband Convention,

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Song GAIRTIES CONCERT BOOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING BOOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTONINES, PARCES, &C. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.-JEALOUS CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.

MEXICAN MUSEUM, 663 Broadway.-Day and Even PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -- BURLESQUE New York, Friday, March 28, 1862.

#### THE SITUATION

The divisions of Generals Franklin and King, of the Potomac Army, were reviewed vesterday by General McDowell; General McClellan, Lord Lyons, the Prince de Joinville and several British officers of high rank from Canada being present on the ground. The latter expressed themselves greatly surprised at the superior drill, stature and discipline of the troops.

Information has reached Fortress Monroe by fugitive negroes, and some deserters from the rebel army, to the effect that the Merrimac has been brought off the dry dock at Norfolk, her crew put on board, and guns of heavier calibre than she had before have been mounted on her. The rebel steamers Jamestown and Yorktown are also said to be considerably increased in the strength of their armament, and are ready to accompany the Merrimac in her next attack on the Monitor, an event which, according to those statements may be hourly expected.

A reconnoissance was made yesterday from New port's News as far as Big Bethel, where the rebels were discovered to be posted to the number of 1,500. Upon the approach of our troops they vacated the place without showing fight, and Big Bethel is now occupied by the Union soldiers.

Affairs at Island No. 10 progress slowly. Only three shells were thrown by our mortar boats yesterday, and the rebels made no response whatever. It appears from information received from some secessionists, captured by a reconnoitering party of our troops on the Missouri shore, that two usand negroes are employed on the island and at the batteries along the shore; that sixty-five rebel troops, including two lieutenants, and forty negroes have been killed by our shells; that the upper shore battery is abandoned, but the others are being strengthened; that the enemy is fifteen thousand strong, and that their encampment has been moved entirely out of the range of "our guns

They state that the rebels are confident of suc cess, and say they have a road to Trenton and other points, by which they can escape whenever they choose, and also, that they have plenty of provisions.

No new movements were reported yesterday from Strasburg. The rebel General Jackson with the remnant of his army, is supposed to be near Woodstock. General Shields' condition is favorably reported upon. It is hoped that his wound will so far improve as to enable him to be in the field in a week. General McClellan has handsomely acknowledged the services of General Shields at the battle of Winchester, and has congratulated General Banks upon the victory obtained in his department, and urges him to pursue the enemy without delay.

Gen. Wright, commander of the department of the Pacific has instituted martial law in San Francisco, and has issued an order dated February 2, by which Major Hiram Leonard, of the United States Army, is appointed Provost Marshal.

# CONGRESS

In the Senate yesterday, several petitions in favor of the emancipation of slaves were presented. A resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the correspondence in relation to the bark Augusta was adopted. The Naval Committee were instructed to inquire whether there was any laxity on the part of the officers of the blockading squadron on the coast, especially at Charleston, and whether there was any foundation in the statement of the British Consul at that port, that armed troop ships of the Confederate States have been allowed to go in and out of the port of Charlestor and no attempts been made to stop them. The joint resolution in favor of extendinding pecuniary aid to the States that may emancipate their slaves was taken up, and Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, made a speech in its favor. The Financial Committee reported a bill to allow arms ordered by the States to aid in suppressing the rebellion, to be imported free of duty. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Hale, from the Naval Committee, offered an amendment appropriating \$783,294 for the completion of the Stevens floating battery. Debate ensued, but without taking the question the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

The House was occupied in discussing the tax bill in Committee of the Whole. Among the amendments adopted was one taxing anthracite coal fifteen cents per ton, and cotton one cent per pound after the first of May next.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In the Senate of our State Legislature yesterday, the bills to regulate the use of public highways and amending the Long Island Railroad charter were passed, and also several others of only local interest. The bill to provide for paying the canal enlargement expenses was ordered to a third reading. Several others of no general importance received like disposition. The Assembly amend, ments to the Eric Railroad bill were concurred in. and the bill was transmitted to the Governor for Lie signature. The committee composed of the

the memorial of the Land Office Commissioners, asking that the State Engineer be given power to survey and sell certain lands in the harbor of New York, reported adversely to the request. The re port was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A considerable portion of the session was taken up in discussing the bill to so amend the General Railroad law as to permit the gridiron corporators to proceed with the con struction of their roads. It was finally defeated by nine yeas to sixteen nays. In the Assembly, the Ways and Means Committee reported a bill transferring from the Comptroller to the County Treasurers the sales of lands for unpaid taxes. Th bill to increase the tax on hawkers and pedlers was passed, as well as several others of a private character. The Speaker named a Committee on the Mode of Directing the National Tax. The bill to punish frauds on laborers was reported complete by the Grinding Committee. The bill to amend the assessment laws was considered in Committee of the Whole, and had progress reported. The bill relative to the Kings county Jury Commis sioners, was debated at some length.

The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday evening. Her news has been anticipate

Twenty-one emigrants sailed yesterday for Hayti in the bark Chanticleer. They are, with one exception, farmers from the West, and from their appearance will no doubt be a valuable acquis to that island. A steamer will leave this port for Hayti on the 20th of next month, being the commencement of a regular line sailing from this port on the 20th of each month for the conveyance of emigrants. The Haytien government is making every effort to encourage the settlement of colored persons upon its fertile soil.

Rev. W. T. Conway, Chaplain to Hawkins' Zouaves, delivered a lecture last evening at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. The subject was the "Negro," and nothing very interesting was elicited. A large possee of the Twentieth ward police was on duty, in anticipation of a row; but the lecturer was so tame that no one became excited.

There has recently been some inquiry concern. ing the whereabouts of John C. Breckinridge and Humphrey Marshall. At last accounts the former was in the mountains, in Tennessee, and the latter was trying to squeeze himself through the Cumber-

Ebenezer Magoffin, a rebel prisoner, has been found guilty by a court martial in St. Louis on the charge of breaking his parole, and sentenced to be shot.

The rebels have again commenced the barba-

rous practice of shooting Union pickets. Three were murdered last week at the canal locks near the Chain bridge. The Fourth Ohio Volunteers, having taken pos

sezsion of the office of the Clark Journal, at Berryville, have issued a paper of their own, under the title of the Fourth Ohio Times. It is a creditable sheet, and plainly shows that the pen goes with the sword in the advance of our army.

The news with regard to the Merrimac caused almost panic in Wall street yesterday, and stocks declined at one time % a 1 per cent. In the afternoon operators plucked up more courage, and about half the decline was recovered, the market closing steady. There is no change in money or exchange. Gold was rather firmer.

sales of 1,100 bales, which, added to 2,700 sold the day before, make the sales in two days amount to 3,800 bales, closing &c. higher than at the close of last week. and firm on the basis of 28c. for middling uplan examining the circular of Mesers. Wm. P. Wright & Co., of the 26th March, 1861, we find that the receipts and ion of the crop from the 1st September, 1860, to the 26th March, 1861, were as follows:-

Stock on hand, March 26, 1861..... The supplies held in the ports at the present time are uncertain, and said to be quite limited, while the small amounts which have gone to Europe have either run the blockade or have been seized by government and

afterwards soid, and in part bought for shipment abroad The flour market was heavy yesterday for the common grades, with moderate sales. Wheat was inactive and prices irregular, though with some more inquiry, in part for milling and in part for export. Corn was more ac' tive, and prices unchanged. Pork was dull, with sales at \$13 a \$13 25 for new mess, and at \$10 50 a \$10 75 for new prime. Sugars were steady, with sales of 1,100 a 1,200 hhds. and 81 boxes. Coffee was quiet; a sale of 1,300 bags St. Domingo, for export, was made at p. t. Freights were steady, with a fair amount of en-

Recent British Policy on the American

Question.

British policy has lately changed from threats against the United States to gentle insinuation and friendly suggestion. From the European news received by the China, which we published yesterday, we perceive that the London Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston and the whigs, and the London Herald, the organ of Earl Derby and the opposition, both agree in the idea that the final separation of North and South, and an "equitable partition of territory," with the recognition of the independence of the Southern confederacy by Europe and the United States, is a mere question of time, for that "it is impossible to reduce to subjection ten (?) millions of freemen determined on a separate government." To the same effect is an article from the London Times of March 13, which we published on the previous day, and in which it is intimated that if the war be terminated soon it "will not be terminated by the submission of the seceders." but by "negotiation and separation," which some of the wisest among the Northerners must have contemplated as a course to be ultimately pursued;" and the Times most kindly and disinterestedly suggests that "the government of Washington might let the Gulf States go" on condition of securing the border States, and that the present time, just after the brilliant victories of the North, would be most

anspicious for effecting a settlement. These journals are the organs of the British aristocracy, and the suggestions they make are prompted by their interests and their hatred of democratic institutions. The wish is parent of the thought. Earl Russell himself, in the debate in the House of Lords on the 10th inst. winds up a speech by expressing "a hope that within three months, or sooner, we will see the end of the war." and that it will "end in a manner consistent with the welfare and happiness of both parties-a peaceful separation into two States, both powerful-inhabited by men with very different education, perhaps with very different natures, but who may have before them a career of prosperity for centuries." The suggestion contained in this language cannot be mistaken. It is evidently to the effect that there is an incompatibility between the population of the North and the population of the South, on account of different natures and different education, and that, therefore, it would be for the welfare and happiness of both to separate by a treaty of peace and amity, each pursuing its own destiny.

Now Earl Russell may desire this; but it is very plain that he is ignorant of the question he undertakes to discuss. With far greater reason might he propose to Russia, Austria and Turkey to break up their respective empires, consisting, as they do, each of men of different Mes York delegation, to whom had been referred races, different languages, different religions, with the United States. It is their union that to meet with.

ferent habits. And some American statesman might with equal propriety rise up in the United States Senate, and advise a separation between the people of England and Scotland, on the ground of different natures and education, and a separation of the Irish people from both, on the ground of still greater incompatibility. England has held the Irish for centuries, against their will, when they were alien in race, language and religion. And does she not to-day hold many millions of Hindoos, who hate her yoke, and who lately struggled in a bloody war to break it. In race language, religion, nature, nanners, and all things, they are different from the English. Why does not Earl Russell propose to yield them their independence? is far greater difference between the inhabitant of two counties of England-for instance, Yorkshire and Middlesex, or Lancashire and Suffolk-than between North and South of the United States. As well might Earl Russell propose to repeal the union of the English Heptarchy, and resolve it into its original ele nents, as to propose the repeal of the Ameri can Union on the ground of the incompatibility of North and South. The people North and South are of the same Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races, and they speak the same language, with far less difference of dialect and accent than it is spoken by the inhabitants of the North and South of Great Britain. Their education is, for the most part, the same. And so like are the Americans of North and South that when the contending troops meet each other they instantly recognize a kindred peo. ple, and begin to wonder why they are fighting. There is far less difference between the people of North and South on the slavery question than is generally supposed in Europe. At the North every State was slaveholding till the institution ceased to pay, and if it had ceased to pay at the South no State of that section would hold a slave to-day. The preponderance of European immigration into the Northern States, and the difference of climates-one being suitable to the labor of the Caucasian, and the other to the labor of the negro-create a difference of interest in the slavery question. But a large majority of the people of the North care nothing about the negro, except to keep him away from them, and hence it is that they object to his going into the common Territo ries. The antipathy to the negro race is far greater at the North than at the South. It is the nterest of the North to employ free white labor. It is the interest of the South, at least of the Gulf States, to employ black labor; and that is best accomplished by servitude. There is no real antagonism; for each system suits the climate, the natural productions and the laboring population of each, and both contribute to the general prosperity, just as do the agricultural population of the West and the manufacturing population of the East. There is, therefore. harmony of interests instead of antagonism, and North and South are linked together by the same republican institutions, and by a federal Union which provides for the common defence and general welfare. Negro slavery is recognized by the constitution as existing in differ ent States of the Union, and provision is expressly made for its protection. Under that constitution it has continued for seventy-five years; and there is far less reason for abolishing it in the Southern States now than there

was at the beginning. The whole difficulty has been created by handful of Northern fanatics, who borrowed their inspiration from the British aristocracy. The secession demagogues of the South have taken advantage of their violence, and for mere political party purposes inflamed the passions of the people. A Northern party also seized the opportunity of raising an insincere outcry against slavery, and using the abolition element to bring them into power. They succeeded, though in a minority of the people, just as the democrats formerly succeeded on the tariff and internal improvement questions, burying forever the slavery question, which had been settled by compromise in Congress in

The Southern demagogues and fanatics, defeated in 1860 and stripped of power, resorted to rebellion instead of waiting for another revolution of the wheel of fortune at the ballot boy But the war will soon put down this rebellion, and the question will be settled effectually forever. The abolition disunionists will be crushed, as well as the Southern disunionists, by the conservative majority, North and South, who are opposed alike to both factions; and the agitation can never be revived any more than the corn law question in England or any other defunct party issue. Having received its quietus as a national question, it can no longer create national division. It may hereafter be a subject of discussion for the people themselves of any State in which it exists, and they may abolish or retain slavery. as they think fit. But there the matter ends.

There is no other cause of national dissension among us. Religion, the greatest source of civil war, is excluded from the political arena, not only by the constitution, but by the existence of so many sects. Not so in the British empire. Religion is still one of its chief difficulties, though it is no longer likely to lead to civil war or disruption. For one hundred and fifty years a triangular contest took place between Catholics, Episcopalians and Puritans. At one time one sect was in the ascendant; at another time another sect. At last these conflicts were ended; and, though the people are as much divided in opinion about religion as they ever were, they no longer go to war about it. Who hears now of cavaliers and roundheads, who once deluged the country with the blood of civil war? In England the Epis. copal church is the established religion, being that of the majority; in Scotland the Presbyte rian is the established religion, being that of the majority; in Ireland the Catholic ought to be the established religion, being that of the majority. It is not so, and that is a gross injustice. The Episcopal church, about oneeighth of the population, is there the establish ed church, and the other seven-eighths pay it a tenth of the whole produce of the earth. Is not that a far greater cause of rebellion and revolution than the existence of negro slavery which does no injustice to any section of the American republic? Will Earl Russell propose the repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland? He will not; for he knows that united as it now is, the British empire is one of the most powerful in Europe, and one of the greatest the world ever saw. Divided from Ireland, Great Britain would be shorn of half its strength; and, separated from England, Ire-

different education, different natures and dif- constitutes their greatness and their strength, and they will never consent to be divided so as to become the sport and the prey of the great Powers of Europe, or to waste each other by devastating border wars.

> THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.—The report of the Judiciary Committee of the House makes some very curious and amusing revelations about the government censorship of the telegraph. This censorship seems to have been passed around from hand to hand, from department to department, as if none of the Cabinet officers knew exactly what to do with it, and found it, like a red hot poker, a very formidable weapon, but very inconvenient to hold. The censor appears to have been equally unused to his power, and awkwardly stopped harmless despatches to let dangerous ones pass, or kept news from the papers only to enable Bull Run Russell to operate upon stocks. Secretary Seward's passport system is quite as laugh able as this censorship. It has proved as inefficient as a paper blockade, and the rebel emissaries have slipped in and out of the coun try by way of Canada, or, as Thurtow Wee drance or molestation. The imprisonment of suspected persons has done almost as little good; and the government, perceiving its error, is now emptying the State prisons as rapidly as it filled them. All these measures—the censorship, the passport system and the arrest of spected persons—are of course without authority from the constitution, whose framers never expected that a portion of our people would be insane enough to rebel against their own laws. But, for the time being, extraordinary powers were vested in the govern ment by the emergencies of the times and the cordial assent of the loyal people. That the government has made blunders is very true and very natural under the circumstances: but, all things considered, these blunders have been very few, and it is equally to the credit of the administration and the nation that all our mistakes have been rectified as promptly as possible, and all extraordinary powers have been laid aside the moment the necessity for their exercise no longer existed. No European government can show so clean and fair a record during crises of the same character and import-

NEWSPAPER LYING, WHITE AND BLACK .-

There are two sorts of newspaper lying practised by our contemporaries—the white and the black. The Tribune and Times use the black lie-mean, slanderous and despicable; but the poor, old, dull, stupid, sneezing Commercial deals in silly, ridiculous white lies. For instance, in an article upon the rotten-egging of Wendell Phillips in Cincinnati, the Commercia introduces two lies about the HERALD. First. it says we changed our course and opinions immediately upon the fall of Fort Sumter; and. second, it declares that we hung out the national flag from our office in compliance with the threatening dictation of a mob. The Commercial finds these lies in the gutter, picks them up, ashes them, dresses them up in baby clothes and gives them to its readers as gospel. Would it not be just as easy for the Commercial to tell the truth? During the winter of 1860-61 we attacked President Buchanan for his do nothing course, and repeatedly advised him to call out the militia and end this rebellion as summarily as General Jackson ended the nullification emeute, by striking a blow directly at South Carolina, and by insuring beyond a doubt the safety of Washington. This Buchanan did not do; and for six weeks after his inauguration President Lincoln seemed to be following the same disastrous line of policy. Therefore, during that time, we opposed him, just as we had opposed his predecessor. But as soon as rebellion attacked and captured Fort Sumter. the President came over to our policy-not we to his-and initiated a true defence of the Union against armed traitors; and we have always since sustained him. So much for th lie, which we have repeatedly exposed, about our change of opinion. As to the story about the mob, that is equally untrue-The abolition organs endeavored to raise a mob against the HERALD, in order to save themselves; for a mob did certainly threaten to raze the Tribune office to the earth. The Tribune escaped this punishment by a very narrow chance; but it was not so successful in its efforts to turn the mob against the HERALD; for we were never threatened, were never dictated to, and never hung out a flag upon compulsion. The banner of the Union was displayed from our office simply because the HERALD has always sustained and defended that flag. There never was a mob, or anything like a mob, against the HERALD. So much for lie number two. Would it not be well for the old women in petticoats of the

THE DEBATE ON THE TAX BILL.-On Tuesday last the House of Representatives debated the Tax bill, and Messrs. Wadsworth, Cox. Lovejoy, Sedgwick, Blake, Blair, Kellogg, Arnold and others disgraced Congress and made fools of themselves by playing upon words and tickling the inevitable nigger through the whole session. The low wit and coarse buffoonery in which these honorable gentlemen indulged are beneath contempt. If they cannot appreciate the fact that the Tax bill is the most mportant measure of the year, and that its speedy passage is vitally necessary, at least let them remember that they are paid for their services, and, as honest men, should try to do something to earn their wages. Jokes about Box and Cox," and blackguardisms about the negro, the people will be slow to take as substitutes for earnest discussion and prompt action. Congress has sufficiently disgraced itself and the nation already. without so signal a display of flippant unconcern about a matter of life and death to the country. If all honest, earnest, loyal citizens could have their will, the tongues of these silly wags in Congress would be silenced most speedily and effectually. Rebellion asks no better aid than the efforts of such members of Congress to hinder necessary legislation.

Commercial to tell the truth once in a while-

by way of a change?

BOMBASTES RUSSELL'S LAST .- The last letter of the London Times correspondent shows to what an utter condition of bewilderment the present aspect of things here has reduced him-He touches on an infinity of subjects without any apparent connection or object, and seems afraid to venture upon any of those jaunty predictions which were so amusing in his former letters. More vapid, lifeless penny-a-lining

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS .- The re port of the House Judiciary Committee on the government censorship of the press assails Mr. Seward for the manner in which he has conducted that business; and some of the journals of his own party join in his condemnation for having arrested secessionists, or those suspected of sympathy with the rebels, for the utterance of their opinions. There can be no doubt that the power exercised by the Secretary of State is antagonistic to the constitution of the United States. It could be only justified by necessity, and that will become a subject of inquiry hereafter, upon which Mr. Seward will have to answer, as well as the other Secretaries who have assumed powers not given by the law of the land.

In the beginning of the rebellion such necessity may have existed; but if it did it has long since ceased to have an existence, and the exercise of an unconstitutional power for one hour after the necessity exists cannot be justified. There is another point on which the conduct of Mr. Seward will be severely questioned, and that is his partiality. If he had arrested such avowed disunionists as Wendell Phillips and Garrison, Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher, and consigned them to the same prison as the sympathizers with the rebels of the South, and had he suppressed the New York Tribune and Greeley together, the people would have applauded his course, and no one hereafter would have dared to call it in question. But, as the case stands now, it assumes a very different aspect. In the language of Mr. Saulsbury, in the United States enate, on Tuesday last, "We have seen peace" ful men dragged from their homes and thrown into loathsome bastiles, while a man who declares he has been a disunionist for twenty years is permitted to lecture in Washington, and come on the floor of the Senate, and go at large through the country." Of the radical disunionists the first man has not yet been arrested for his disloyalty, nor have any of their papers been made to pay the penalty of their misdeeds. Here, then, is the vulnerable point in Mr. Seward's career which can be successfully assailed, and nothing is surer than that he will be held strictly to account in a future day of reckoning. Had he been actuated by a spirit of evenhanded justice, and adopted the homely maxim that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," his record would have been unimpeachable, even though he had done that for which he could find no warrant in the constitution. It is not yet too late to set himself right with the public; but he ought not to loose a moment in doing so.

MOCE PHILANTHROPY AND REAL CHARITY .-Charity, says an old proverb, begins at home; but Mr. John W. Edmonds, the great spiritual prophet of the age, and the rival of that great Mormon prophet, the immortal Joe Smith, who, we believe, was hung in a riot in Illinois, acts as if he thought differently, and writes a long letter to the newspapers in favor of liberty and equality, preaching missions to the negroes in the neighborhood of Port Royal and Beaufort, whose mission is also to feed, clothe and otherwise entertain them in the absence of their masters. Now, if Mr. J. W. Edmonds and his disciples want to do a work of real charity, would it not be better for them to turn their attention to the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army, who have just arrived here from Newbern and other places, in stead of carrying their mock charity to the Beaufort blacks, who, wild with liberty, in a balmy climate and with plenty to eat, are perfectly happy and contented, and stand in no need of their assistance? Three societies, Mr. Edmonds tells us. have been formed-one in New York one in Boston and the other in Philadelphiato appeal to the humane for aid; and these have already sent out to Port Royal sixty persons to teach the negroes to call them "brothers and sisters," and "treat them as freemen," and tell them that they are every bit as good as whites, and perhaps a great deal better. What charity is there in this? The negroes are well enough when left alone on the plantations; but what will become of them when schooled and dressed, and otherwise operated upon by Mr. J. W. Edmonds and his mediums, it is impossible to say. Meanwhile the poor fellows who have bled for their country are allowed to return neglected to their homes. Is this charity? If the great spiritual prophet had organized societies for the relief of the returning wounded of the national army, he would have been the advocate of a good cause, and doubtless he would have had no reason to complain of a want of donations on the part of "the humane." As it is, he can expect nothing but the reward which commonly falls to the lot of mistaken enthusiasts, who usually do more barm than good, and fare accordingly.

BRIGHT SPRING PROSPECTS.-Since the commencement of the present war we have had no occasion to complain of a stagnation of trade Our exports were never so great as during the past year, nor our agricultural resources more amply developed. At the same time our manufactories have been unusually active, and there is just now every prospect of an unusually brisk spring trade. The manufactures of New England are in great demand, and the manufacturers are running their establishments on full, and, in some cases, extra time. In the West hundreds of vessels are being fitted out for the produce trade, and already a few have been freighted from Chicago and other places. The opening of navigation on the Hudson and Connecticut and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the resumption of traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio, Orange and Alexandria and other railways, will doubtless give a powerful impetus to trade generally; and with such bright commercial prospects before us, coupled with those of a speedy restoration of the whole of the rebel States to the Union, we may safely congratulate ourselves on the promising, as well as flourishing, condition of the country.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD .- It appears that the lobby gang at Albany, interested in the Broadway Railroad, are drumming up their forces to push the bill shead. We hope that those members of the Legislature who do not like this stupendous lobby job as it stands will insist, if we must have this railway, that the city shall have a million or two of the spoils, as proposed by Mr. A. T. Stewart and others. Our taxpayers have the right to make this demand, and our State law makers cannot d sregard this reasonable and just proposition from a body of good and responsible men, without making the Legislature a confederate in land would have no strength at all. It is that than this last epistle of his it would be difficult this grand railway plunder scheme of the hig and "little villains" of the lobby.

GENERAL FREMONT AND HIS NEW SWIDER General Fremont, the pet of the abolitionists has been presented with a new toy, in the shape of a sword, all gold, carving, diamonds and fancy work. Next we shall hear of his having a new carriage, with a new span of horses, all decked up with new harness, given to him to carry him luxuriously along the rough roads of his mountainous department. We are afraid Fremont is beginning this campaign just as he did that in Missouri, and will end it as ignobly. He failed in California and failed in Missouri, where he went to do great things, and did not do them. Now the President has generously given him another chance, and we hope, in all sincerity, that he will improve it. Let him mount his old woolly horse, if he can find no better charger, and dash off to the mountains of Tennessee and Virginia. He is needed there to cut off the retreat of the rebels. We shall be delighted to report a brilliant victory gained by his arms-Now is the time for him to show himself a man and a general, and atone for past deficiencies by splendid victories.

BOGUS NEWS AND BOGUS JOURNALISM .- A A word or two about bogus journalism. The Tribune and Times of this city had it on Tuesday last that the Journal of Commerce had been suppressed, and that its editors and those of the Sunday Mercury and the Boston Journal had been arrested and hurried off to Washington, to be tried by a court martial, and then to be shot. On Wednesday the Tribune had it that the Journal of Commerce was still permitted to live, but that, with regard to the other journals mentioned, their escape from condign punishment is not so certain, which means, in a word, that the whole story of the day before was a bogus report, put in to be contradicted the next day. This is what we call bogus journalism. If, however, any members of the press gang deserve to be tried by a court martial and shot for publishing information useful to the enemy, they are the editors of the Tribune and Times; and we are doubtless all indebted to their previous bad conduct in this matter for Secretary Stanton's present remarkable censorship over the press.

### TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Ten Soldiers Killed-Three Seriously d a Large Number Slightly Wound

CHICAGO, March 27, 1862. An accident occurred at midnight to the special trai from Janesville, with the Third Wisconsin cavalry aboard, five miles from this city, on the Northwestern road. The accident was caused by the breaking of an axle of the sixth car, and in the wreck caused by the cars behind this one running into it. Ten soldiers killed, three seriously wounded and a number slightly.

The names of the killed are Walter Snell, Wm. Cas E. M. Burns, Company G; Charles Briggs, Lucien M. Ross, man, James F. Palmer, Charles D. Hatch, Kaspar Stone, Wm Davis Company

Wm. Davis, Company A; also, Hospital Steward Clark, of Walworth county.

The seriously wounded are S. J. Edwards, Company G, ribs broken; Byron Wilcox, Company L, both legs ken; — Tweedle, internal injuries in the left side. nore or less injured, but able to continue with the regi-

The Casualties in the Battle at Newbern ADDITIONAL NAMES OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AN MISSING OF THE PIPTY-FIRST REGIMENT NEV VORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

Below we give some additional names of the killed wounded and missing of the Fifty-first regiment of New York, in the late battle at Newbern, North Carolina:—

Private Richard Keyes, Co. Private Richard Royes, Co. C.
Private Felix McCarty, Co. F.
Private Nicholas Fitzmorris, Co.
Private Andrew Kelton, Co. H.
Private Andrew Kelton, Co. H.
Drummer John Gaylor.
Private Stanilus Cooper, Co. K.
Private Stanilus Cooper, Co. K.

Private Stanius Cooper, Co. R.

Private Jas. A. Spolman, Co. A, right leg.
Corporal Edward Flugle, Co. A, right lan.
Corporal Edward Flugle, Co. B, left leg.
Private Dan'l A. Butterfield, Co. B, left leg.
Private Hunry Hevener, Co. B, left breast
Private Fenniusoro Lowis, Co. B, leg (slight
Private Fenniusoro Lowis, Co. B, leg. (slight
Private John S. Stine, Co. B, aboulder.
Color Sergeant Albert Popper, Co. C, thigh
Private John Degan, Co. C, wrist.
Private John M. Noser, Co. C, right arm
Sergeant A. Pentland, Co. D, left knee.
Private John R. Milot, Co. E, ankle. Sergeant A. Ruthand, Co. E., ankle.

Private John R. Milot, Co. E., ankle.

Private John Ryan, Co. E., head.

Corporal Robt. Young, Co. F., log (slight).

Drummer Cornelius Evans, Co. F., head and breast.

Private Edward Derum, Co. F., forehead (soverely).

Private Edward Derum, Co. F., forehead (soverely).

Private Robt. Logan, Co. F., nese.

Private Hotas. H. Gregory, Co. G., stretum.

Private John Martin, Co. G., head.

Private John Martin, Co. G., head.

Private John Martin, Co. G., Fight arm shattered.

Private John Weish, Co. H., right arm (sovere).

Private Edward Miller, Co. H., wrist.

Private Edward Miller, Co. H., wrist.

Private Gwm. E. Smith. Co. H., wrist.

Private Goorge Kane, Co. I., slightly.

Private Jos. McCutcheon, Co. I., thumb shot off.

Private Class. Rony, Co. K., forehead and right arm.

Corporal Floyd G. Pugsly, Co. K., hip.

Private John Lobey, arm.

MISSING

Private Robt. McGuire, Co. D.

Private Robt. McGuire, Co. D. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New York, March 26, 1862

In your issue of to-day, concerning the arrival of some of the wounded from Newbern, you make a slight mis-take, by saying that I belong to the Fifty-first New York Volunteers, and am wounded 'slightly." Please correct it, and say that I belong to the "Union Coast Guard," and was attached to the mayal battery, in General Burnside's expedition, from the start, and was wounded at Newbern in the right thigh, seriously, sithough not dan-gerously.

T. W. B. HUGHES, Lioutenans.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-DEBUT OF MADAME DE LESSAN. There is no more trying role for a debutante than that of Leonora, in the "Favorita." Its highly dramatic requirements, and the continuous efforts that it exacts on the part of the singer, who is almost always en seene, leave her by the time she reaches the last act-where the interest of the part culminates—so fatigued that but few artists have strength to get through it successfully. Even Steffanone, whose organization is by no means a de licate one, broke down in it on the first night of her ap pearance. That Madame de Lussan should choose such a character for her debut on Wednesday last argued great confidence in her own powers. She underrated, however, the difficulties of the part-or, rather, over estimated her own self-possession—for to this, we believe, rather than to any other cause, was the qualification of her success owing. Her voice, as we have heard it in the concert room, is voice, as we have neared it in the concert room, is a mezzo soprano, of very pure and even quality, ranging from G to C in alto with facility. Under the emotional influences to which it was subjected the other night, a good deal of its volume was lost, whilst the effect of stage fright was still further manifest in the fremole that pervaded it. These defects will, peobably, disaptive will also cartain. pear with another representation, as will also certain faults of intonation, arising from want of familiariay with the acoustic peculiarities of the hause. Of the dramatic qualifications of the new debutants, the general opinion is favorable. She is petie, but boy features are well formed and expressive, and she corries herself in a manner to make one forget the smallness of her stature. che repeate the part in Boston next week. We have never seen Brignoli exert himself mose than he did on this occasion. He gave the charming romance in the first act with a great deal of feeling, and his "Spirito Gentil" a chef degreer of expression and sentiment, was rapturens y encored. S was indisposed, and sang ladly, whilst Ma was indifferent and careless. The dancing of Mile cubas, as usual, formed an age scable feature of the evening's entertainment. Our poblic are acquiring a taste for the ballet, and it will soon become as indispensable to the successful result of an ope, a season as good singers and an efficient orchestra. To night Mme. d'Angri, the best contraite, next to Alleni, that we have had here, will make her restree in her favorite role of Rosina, in the Earbiere. One saurday, at the matine, she will appear for the second and left time, with Miss Kellogg, in a land of Carmounts.